Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 48 VOL. V.] LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1819. [VOL. XXXIII.

TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Gazette,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

By Norvell & Cavins.

☞ *The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum,* PAID IN ADVANCE, *or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.*

☞ *The* TERMS OF ADVERTISING *in this paper, are,* FIFTY CENTS *for the first insertion of every* 15 *lines or under, and* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.*

☞ *All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.*

☞ *All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.*

SHREVE & COMBS,

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF

Fresh Teas & best Coffee,

14 *Chests TEA*—1600 *pounds,*
19 *Bags COFFEE*—2,000 *do.*

WHICH they wish to make immediate disposition of for Cash only. Will be received in payment, the Banks of Flemingsburgh, Mountsterling, Millersburgh, Newport, Winchester, Frankfort, Owingsville, Harrodsburgh, Cynthiana, Versailles, Lancaster, Louisville, Bardstown, together with many of the notes of Ohio, Virginia and South Carolina. Nov. 10.—46.3t

Shreve and Combs,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

WHICH will be sold at a short credit for approved paper, at a very small advance on the sterling cost.

CONSISTING OF

Copper and Tin'd Tea Kettles,
Braces and Bitts, complete,
Bridle Bitts, plated and common,
Saddlery of various descriptions,
Worsted and Straining Webbing,
A complete set of Saddler's Tools,
Brass Knockers,
Clock Bells,
Iron, Tin'd Tea and Table Spoons,
Spike and Small Gimblets,
Awl halts and Blades,
Dotted blue and polished Steel,

Together with many other articles for CARPENTERS, SHOEMAKERS, &c. &c.

SHREVE & COMBS,
Auc'rs & Com. Merchants.

Lexington, Nov. 17, 1819.—46-3t

IRON AND CASTINGS.

Shreve & Combs,

HAVING some time since purchased of Thomas Dye Owings, his STOCK OF IRON and CASTINGS, have and will continue to keep on hand a general assortment of CASTINGS of very superior quality—together with STOVES of every description, box and plate. Also, IRON of every description, Plough Plates, Wagon and Coach Tire, Axe-bars, Hoe-bars, round and square Bars of all sizes. All of which will be sold at the usual prices, except Iron, which is offered unusually low for Cash. They will attend to the casting of all patterns which may be ordered, and have the same delivered in Lexington.

Orders will be punctually attended to from persons at a distance. Articles to be found at their Auction and Commission Store, on Cheapside, and at the Iron Store formerly occupied by Col. Owings.

SHREVE & COMBS,
Auc'rs and Com. Merchants.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1819.—46-3t

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

SMITH & TODD,
HAVE ON HAND,
FRESH Imperial Gunpowder TEA,
Imperial and Young Hyson do.
LOAF, LUMP and BROWN SUGARS.
Lexington, Nov. 4, 1819.—45-4t

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal support given us in our line of business; particularly those who have made us CASH PAYMENTS, or paid off their accounts when they became due. But we are compelled to call upon those who have not been so punctual, and who have accounts of long standing, to pay them off immediately, *or close them by giving their Notes.* Groceries cannot be purchased without CASH, but if they could, we find from experience, that it is better to pay cash for them, as we are thereby enabled not only to purchase at a cheaper rate but to sell on better terms to our customers. We are therefore under the necessity of declining to give credit from this date, which, according to Dr. Franklin's maxim, will promote the interest of the purchaser as well as our own.

SMITH & TODD.

Nov. 4, 1819—45-4t

AUCTION NOTICE.

Charles Edwards,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will attend to Sales at Auction, *(on his own account,)* of Real and Personal Estates, Merchandize, Bank Stock, &c. and solicits a share of public patronage, which by his attention to the interests of his employers he will endeavor to merit. Apply to him at the Store of Messrs. Shreve & Combs, where all orders will meet prompt attention.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Auc.

September 1—36-3m

Fayette county, Sct:

TAKEN up by Levi [illegible] Henry's Mill [illegible] ton [illegible]

COTTON YARNS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

(Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,)

IN the neighborhood of Lexington, and having, at considerable expence, repaired the Machinery &c. announce to the public, that the Factory is now in compleat operation, and that they are ready to supply orders with COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as low as those purchased to the Eastward.—They therefore confidently expect the patronage of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,
JOHN BRAND,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
JOHN TILFORD,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices, where orders being left will be promptly attended to. P. B. & Co.

☞The editors of the Public Advertiser, Louisville; the Whig, Nashville; Repnblican, Huntsville, A. T.; Enquirer, St. Louis; Gazette, Corydon, Ind.; Supporter, Chilicothe; Eagle, Maysville; Register, Knoxville, Ten.; Messenger, Russellville, will please insert the above for 2 months, and forward their accounts to Postlethwait, Brand & Co. 40-2m

Take Notice.

THE halves of seven Notes for $100 each, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Lexington and Louisville Branches, were put in the Post-office at Lexington, Ky. addressed to the subscriber, on 12th February last, and have miscarried. The other halves transmitted by a subsequent mail, have been received. Those missing are endorsed payable to my order by STANDISH FORDE.

A.	No. 393,	payable to J. Morrison, Lexington branch,	- -	$100
„	„ 340,	do.	do. do. -	100
B	„ 303,	do.	do. do. -	100
„	„ 393,	do.	do. do. -	100
C.	„ 177,	Louisville branch,	- -	100
D.	„ 248,	J. Morrison, Lex. branch,		100
„	„ 249,	do.	do. do.	100

JOHN DUBARRY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.—45-10t

Asa Blanchard,

REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,

Also, Masonic Breastpins,

Made in the strongest and neatest manner. All of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9.——37tf

WOOL.

WANTED, a quantity of clean washed assorted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette Cotton Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.
POSTLETHWAIT, BRAND & Co.

Sept. 30, 1819——40tf

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A N adjourned meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge will be held at the MASON'S HALL in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in NOVEMBER, at 10 o'clock, in the morning.

THOMAS T. BARR, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, Sept 30, A. L. 5819, A. D. 1819.—40

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 *NEGRO BOYS and* 1 *GIRL* of an unexceptionable character.

Enquire of the Printers.

June, 3d, 1819——23tf

EDUCATION.

A SCHOOL will be commenced in my family on the 1st of DECEMBER, by a gentleman educated at Harvard University. In addition to the number of scholars already engaged, 3 or 4 young gentlemen can be admitted, to be instructed in any common branches of an English education, or, if desired, to be qualified for entrance into the University. Reference in relation to the charater of the teacher, may be had to the Rev. Dr. Holley.

For terms of tuition apply to me.

LEWIS SANDERS,

2½ miles from Lex. on the Georgetown road.

Nov. 5, 1819—45-3t

N. B. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood on reasonable terms, in genteel families

Notice.

THAT whereas my wife, RUT[illegible] DRICKS, has left my bed a[illegible] out any just cause or prov[illegible] forwarn all persons wh[illegible] ing, trading or cre[illegible] as I am deter[illegible] she may c[illegible]

Lost or Mislaid,

A SHORT time since, a SMALL BUNDLE of PAPERS, some of them valuable and among them is a receipt signed by Robt. Scott, for Col. James Morrison, to Mr. John Edmunds for 150 dollars. Whoever shall find the said bundle and will restore it to the subscriber, shall be well rewarded.

FR. RIDGELY.

November 17, 1819.—37-3t

Money Found.

A SUM of MONEY found on one of the Eastern Banks, which the owner may have by describing the same, and paying cost. Apply at Mr. Lanphear's Coffee-House.

Lexington, 17th, Nov. 1819.—47-3t

WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 288, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market st. next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and uninterrupted circulation of air, and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and sons further improvements now making, added to his own unremitted exertions to please, the Subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits, a share public patronage.

R. SMTH.

Printers of the Lexington Gazette Lexington, Ky; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please insert this advertisement once aweek for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of the "The Lion, &c." No. 50, Chesnut street, Philadelphi

Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38mo.

THE PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, the SICK and INFIRM of the Western country, are hereby informed, that

Joshua & Charles Humpheys,

As Druggists, Lexington,

Have on hand at their Drug Store, corner of Short and Market-streets, say M'Gills's Old Stand, a large and excellent assotment of

Drugs, Medicine & Shop Furniture,

Which they offer for sale on good terms for Cash. To Physicians and others who may purchase largely, a credit of 90 days will be allowed, on satisfactory assurances—and a discount for prompt payment.

In addition to their present stock, and a large and general assortment of PAINT, DYE STUFFS &c. of which they expect to be constantly supplied, they will shortly receive a large supply of Medicines &c. which have been laid in on such terms that they believe they can sell at prices uncommonly low.

Among others coming on are—

Epsom Salts	Tooth Keys
Cream Tarter	Forceps
Caster Oil	Spring Lancets
Spirits of Turpentine	Flour Zink
Calomel	Patent Yellow
Spirits Nitre sweet	Camomile Flowers
Acquafortes	Gum Shel Lac
Oil of Vitriol	Mastic
Gum Aloes	Quasia
Emp Diacholum	Viols, assorted
Sugar of Lead	Liquorice
Gum Arabic	Sassaparella
Magnesia	Rheubarb
Oil of Sassafras	Fine Sponge
Morters, Wedgewood	Chalk, Red & White
Sal Glouber	Yellow Ochre
Tammarinds	Japan Earth
Spirits Hartshorn	Senna
Lunar Caustic	Izeing Glass
Pocket Instruments	Gold Leaf
Camphor	Corks
Arrow Root	Ess. Mustard
Sal Soda	Snake Root
Fancy Smelling Bottles	Anis Seed
Blue Vitriol	Coreander Seed
Manna	Quick Silver &c. &c.

Lexington, Sept. 16—38-2m*

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, sct.

October Special Term, 1819.

Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Tilford, Merchants trading under the firm of Scott, Trotter & Tilford—Complainants.

Against,

Thomas Owen, Jr. and Isaac T. Longstreth, Merchants trading under the firm of Owen and Longstreth and others—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid [illegible] counsel, and it appearing to the

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. a NEGRO MAN named Caesar, which I purchased of John W. Hunt at the sale of his factory Negroes in Lexington, several years ago; he is about 25 or 30 years of age, of a middle size, perhaps 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black; when walking he turns his toes out more than common; had on overalls and a roundabout coat, of a mixture of blue and white, but likely he will change them as he has a great many friends or old acquaintances in Lexington, who would assist and harbor him as long as they could. I will pay the above reward to have him secured so that I can get him, and will pay the necessary expenses, if he is brought home to me at my paper mill on the town Fork of Elkhorn.

ISAAC YARNALL.

Fayette county, Nov. 15, 1819—47tf

DR. SOMERBY,

DENTIST,

WILL leave Lexington in twenty days—during which time he will wait on those who may wish his professional services.

Lexington, Nov. 16—47tf

Convention of Maine.

(CONTINUED.)

Article Four—Part Second.

Sec. 1. The senate shall consist of not less than twenty-three, nor more than thirty-one members, to be elected at the same time, and for the same term, as the representatives, by the qualified electors of the districts, into which the state shall from time to time be divided.

Sec. 2. The legislature, which shall be first elected under this constitution, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and at every subsequent period of ten years, cause the state to be divided into districts, for the choice of senators. The districts shall conform as near as may be, to county lines, and be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants. The number of senators shall not exceed twenty-three at the first apportionment, and shall at each apportionment be increased one for every increase of eight members, in the house of representatives.

Sec. 3. The meetings for the election of Senators, shall be notified, held and regulated, and the votes shall be received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, in the same manner as those of representatives. And fair copies of the lists of votes for senators, shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns, and the assessors and clerks of plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively, shall cause the same to be delivered into the secretary' office, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January. All other qualified electors, living in places unincorporated, who shall be assessed to the support of Government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of voting for senators, representatives, and governor, in such town; and shall be notified by the selectmen thereof, for that purpose accordingly.

Sec. 4. The governor and council shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such lists, and twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected by a majority of the votes in each district to attend that day and take their seats.

Sec. 5. The senate shall, on the said first Wednesday of January, annually, determine who are elected in each district to be senators by a majority of votes, and in case the full number of senators returned are not so selected, the members of the house of representatives and such senators as shall be elected, shall, from the highest number of the persons voted for, on said lists, equal to twice the number of senators deficient, in every district, if there be so many voted for, elect by ballot, the number of senators required; and in this manner all vacancies in the senate shall be supplied, as soon as may be, after such vacancies happen.

Sec. 6. The qualifications of senators shall be the same as those of representatives.

Sec. 7. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when setting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.—Their judgment, however, shall not [illegible] tend farther than to removal fro[illegible] fice, and disqualification to hold [illegible] joy any office of honor, trust o[illegible] under this state. But the par[illegible] convicted or acquitted, sh[illegible] be liable to indictme[illegible] ment ac[illegible]

ry, except on a question of adjournment, which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large, on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall have the same effect as if it had been signed by the governor; but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, or resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both houses respectively. If the bill, or resolution, shall not be returned by the governor within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect, as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sec. 3. Each house shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 4. Each house may determine the rules of its proceeding, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 5. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as in their judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 6. Each house, during the session, may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespectful or disorderly behaviour in its presence, for obstructing any of its proceedings, threatening, assaulting or abusing any of its members for any thing said, done, or doing in either house; *Provided*, that no imprisonment shall extend beyond the period of the same session.

Sec. 7. The senators and representatives shall receive such compensation as shall be established by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect, during the existence of the legislature which established it. The expenses of the members of the house of representatives, in travelling to the legislature, and returning therefrom, once in every session and no more, shall be paid by the state, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall seasonably attend, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart therefrom without leave.

Sec. 8. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, and returning from each session of the legislature, nor shall any member be liable to answer for any thing spoken in debate in either house, in any court or place elsewhere.

Sec. 9. Bills, orders or resolutions, may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended or rejected in the other; but all bills for raising a revenue, shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose amendments as in other cases: *Provided*, that they shall not, under color of amendment, introduce any new matter, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

Sec. 10. No senator or representative shall, during the ter[illegible] shall have been elect[illegible] any civil office of pr[illegible] which shall have [illegible] moluments [illegible] creased [illegible] offices [illegible] the p[illegible] to[illegible]

and shall hold his office one year from the first Wednesday of January in each year.

Sec. 3. The meetings for the election of governor, shall be notified, held and regulated, and votes shall be received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for senators and representatives. They shall be sealed and returned into the secretary's office, in the same manner, and at the same time as those for senators. And the secretary of state, for the time being, shall, on the first Wednesday of January, lay the same list before the senate and house of representatives, to be by them examined; and in case of a choice by a majority of all the votes returned, the same shall be declared and published. But if no person shall have a majority of votes, the house of representatives, shall by ballot, from the persons having the four highest numbers of votes on the list, elect two persons, and make return of their names to the senate, of whom the senate shall, by ballot, elect one who shall be declared the governor.

Sec. 4. The governor shall, at the commencement of his term, be thirty years of age, be a natural born citizen of the United States; have been five years, or from the adoption of this constitution, a resident of the state, and at the time of his election and during the term for which he is elected, be a resident of said state.

Sec. 5. No person holding any office or place, under the United States, this state, or any other power, shall exercise the office of governor.

Sec. 6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Seb. 7. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the state, and of the militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States; but he shall not march or convey any of the citizens out of the state, without their consent, or that of the legislature, unless it shall become necessary in order to march or transport them from one part of the state to another, for the defence thereof.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint all judicial officers, the attorney general, the sheriffs, coroners and registers of probate; and every such nomination, shall be made by the governor, seven days at least, prior to such appointment.

Sec. 9. He shall from time, give to the legislature, information of the condition of the state, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 10. He may require information from any military officer or officers, in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. He shall have power, with the advice and consent of the council, to remit forfeitures and penalties, and grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

Sec. 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature; and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such [illegible] time as he shall think proper, not b[illegible] yond the day of the next annual m[illegible] ing; and if since the last adjour[illegible] the place where the legislat[illegible] next to convene, shall have [illegible] gerous from an enemy, [illegible] sickness, he may direct [illegible] held at some conven[illegible] the state.

Sec. 14. When[illegible] ernor shall be va[illegible] tion, removal [illegible] the president [illegible] cise the of[illegible] ers.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON::::FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

☞Subscribers to the GAZETTE who are in arrears, and who are disposed to pay their accounts before the end of the year, will find it to their advantage to call as early as possible and settle them. Those at a distance, will forward the amount by mail.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

It is, and justly should be, a matter of pride with the people of Kentucky that the manufacture of suitable goods for decent and fashionable apparel is again resuscitated; and the circumstance reflects great credit on Lexington, and more particularly on the enterprising individuals immediately concerned, of the extensive factory constructed by Lewis Sanders, Esq. having been put into complete operation. Already do we see the products of the labor of Messrs. Postlethwait, Brand, & Co. advertised for sale, with high recommendations, in some of our contiguous towns. It is sincerely to be hoped that the energetic course pursued by the proprietors of the factory in this vicinity, will give an impulse to the feelings of Kentucky patriotism, which have been partially obscured, since the late treaty of peace, by the enormous influx of foreign goods into our country. We are happy to say that our own circle affords strong proofs of patronage to home industry, in addition to the evidences manifested by our neighbors. The students of the Transylvania University, and many of the gay members of fashionable life, both in town and country, appear in HOME SPUN DRESS. A ware house is established for the deposit of factory goods nearly opposite the store of Dr. E. Warfield.

Col. JAMES JOHNSON has returned to Kentucky, and is busily employed in arranging the accounts which have grown out of his various transactions with the government, and preparing for the ensuing season. There are but few men who combine so much patriotism and philantrophy, as are concentrated in the character of this military and political veteran. Every daring obstacle was presented to him in St. Louis, and its neighborhood. *Facts* and *principle* there, were easily superceded by invidious hatred and malice. But all to no purpose. Virtue will ultimately prevail—and we feel no compunction in offering the belief, that James Johnson's course on the Missouri and Mississippi will turn out to be strictly correct in all respects. We have not seen him yet. But the subject shall not die away under the ignominious slanders that have been heaped upon him, *More anon.*

We regret excessively to learn, from very high authority, that Mr. Senator CRITTENDEN will decline going to Washington—and resign his office. We would be happy to indulge the hope, that this rumor was unfounded—but greatly fear the contrary. If he should absolutely yield his station, it will behove the legislature to select a judicious successor.—*The interests of the state point to the*

n.

THE BANK REPORT.

ocument will be found in this

TE. The most ardent friends

on must feel mortified and

e manner in which it

Nothing but mis-

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great losses

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Your reward will be a

ple, as any patriot

, it will be read

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ud

ANOTHER FIRE!

An unoccupied house, belonging to Mr. Edward Harrison, was set on fire Wednesday night last, by an incendiary, and entirely consumed.

Since the various evidences have been exhibited, in this place, of the existence of incendiaries who appear determined to attempt its distruction by fire, some uneasiness has been manifested by the citizens concerning the powder kept on hand by different manufacturers of that article. There never has been any considerable quantity kept in Lexington, and we are assured by the proprietors of the different powder mills, that what remained in their town magazines, has been removed to the country. Further excitement need not exist on this subject.

The English squadron, that has recently sailed under the command of *Sir Thomas Hardy*, constitutes a subject of speculation, at this time, among some of our politicians. From all the evidences before us, we are inclined to adopt the opinion of the Washington City Gazette, that its destination is South America, for the purpose of succeeding *Com. Bowles*, who had previously intimated to his government a desire to withdraw from that station. The idea that this squadron was dispatched for the occupation of the Island of Cuba, we think entirely without foundation.

The arrival of Gen. JESSUP at Washington City, is announced in several of the eastern papers.

Erratum.—In the last number of "S. L." we find that an error has crept into the press—In the 10th line of the 2d paragraph, one member of the sentence should read, "let it *not* depend on the person sued to take advantage of the law."

We are sorry to inform our correspondent, "C——y LAD," that owing to not having the necessary signs, we cannot insert his questions in the Gazette.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO JESSE BLEDSOE,

SENATOR FROM BOURBON COUNTY.

LETTER V.

Cumberland County, November 1819.

SIR—The labour which you have undertaken—that of putting down the whole banking system—will be like one of the famous labours of Hercules; but it is worthy of Herculean labour. I am happy to find, that it has fallen to the lot of a citizen, so willing, and in every way, so capable, to discharge the duty. If you fail in the attempt, you will not be the first patriot who has endeavored to serve his country in vain; and if you succeed, you will raise an imperishable monument to your own fame.

Whether, however, you succeed, or not, you have too much sense not to know, that you cannot escape obloquy and censure; which are the sure attendants of merit, and sometimes of the best meant endeavors and exertion, to serve the public. You may *not* obtain your reward, *now*; but it is sure and certain, *her after*. The officers of the banks, and their sycophants, will assail and hate you; and their *miserable dependents*, who suffer under the *Bank fever*, will unite in the cry. But as a *brave* man, I know you will *despise*, and as a *patriotic* man, feel indifferent as to their clamour; and, in any event, your's will be the consolation of having discharged a great act of public duty.

Yours, I hope, will be, as it has heretofore been, the *popularity* arising out of *good* actions—not of actions *promised*, but of actions *performed*—the popularity which is *deserved*, not that which is *sought* after. I have no doubt, therefore, that as you have passed the Rubicon, you will march to Rome. Your fellow citizens will follow, and must follow you; because it is both their duty, and their interest, to relieve themselves ...k impositions, and bank oppres-

to the level of the *paper money* of the revolution—an event, as certain, if I am to judge of the *future*, by the *past*, as that I am now addressing you.

But, sir, I was in favor of the Independent Bank Bill, for another reason, which I know, operated upon the minds of many citizens, who were as hostile as I was, to the whole banking system. I WAS DESIROUS TO STEM, AND TO CHECK, THE POWER OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY; which had for years been attempting to corrupt the *moral* and *political* principles of the people, and then had invaded the sanctuary of the legislature; a power, growing every year, with the encrease of its *capital* and its *discounts*;—and bidding fair to undermine the free institutions of our commonwealth. As I knew *money was power, and could buy power*—and that the chief brokers and shavers in the state, were the Dons of that bank, to whom many did succumb, to obtain loans of money—I was willing to create *rivals* to it, whose interest it would be, to accommodate the public, and to counteract its influence. *That bank had dared*—and in a way which should have hurled all its directors and officers from power—to attempt to influence the deliberations of the legislature, and actually *did* influence them. When a bill was pending in that body, to establish two or three independent banks, that bank actually did create a *batch of Branches*, to defeat the measure, although such branches had been *previously* refused to the same towns and counties. Members of the legislature were appointed directors of those branches, and of others—how far to buy up their influence, you must conjecture. How far discounts were extended to the *needy* of the legislature, is unknown; because we, the *profanum vulgus*, or profane vulgar, are not permitted to know the *secrets* of this immaculate institution. Money then, as now, was power; money always will be a means of power, whilst it can be used to obtain any of the valuable objects of life. And on the occasion to which I refer, there is little doubt that power was given over it to many for political purposes. Indeed, the LOG ROLLING used on the occasion, was so notorious, that I have never heard it denied. It seemed necessary therefore, to destroy bank influence, by dividing it; and, by creating rival institutions, to restore society to its pristine condition. For, certain I am, that had the old bank have continued to accumulate power and influence as it had done, elections here, as in England, would soon have become a farce, and the power of the state have been transferred to the Bank of Kentucky, as it has been in England, to the Boroughmongers. There is no doubt that many will suffer by the purgation which society must undergo, by reason of the independent banks, but I hope the purgation will prove a salutary one, and restore the community to a healthful condition.

But, sir, look for one moment at the influence which the Bank of Kentucky had over the legislature, and its operation in another way. The legislature had required every citizen to endorse on his execution against another, *that Kentucky Bank notes would be received in the discharge of the debt, or to lie out of his money twelve months.* Did the legislature *before the passage of this law, actually examine into the concerns of the bank? or have they since made any other than a formal examination?* Have they notwithstanding, passed resolutions which declare to the people, that the bank is solvent, and entitled to confidence? If they have not made the examination, have they discharged their duty? And have they not induced the public to take its paper, when it may not be much better than an *Owl Creek* association? I do not say that the bank is not solvent; but I do say, that there are so many temptations presented to its managers to commit sin, that it requires *good watching*. Look at the account which, whilst writing this letter, I have received, of the enormous defalcations, and monstrous corruptions, which have taken place in the management of the Bank of the United States; committed too, by men, who were supposed to be above suspicion, and whose lives had been considered, as presenting to our view, the best examples of public and of private virtue. Yet, under such managers, and in the short space of three years, almost one tenth of the capital of that mammoth, has become the prey of peculation!!! What a solemn warning!!! And how ought it to teach legislators, before they compel the people to take the paper of such institutions, *to know first*—how valuable such paper is?

It is but an act of justice for me to state, that I do not blame *all* members of former legislatures much, for error of intention; though censure must attach to the *knowing ones*. The greater part of them knew little of such contrivances as ...nks; and the *knowing ones* were dis-...d to keep their own *secrets*. The ..., neither reflected on the import-...he enquiry here mentioned, nor ... to set about it; and, the secu-...atter, may sometimes have ...haps, on concealment; and

the people from distress. Three different measures have been proposed, and it is generally understood, that if there should be any legislative interference; one or more of the three will be adopted.

1st. A suspension of specie payments on the part of the banks; or some of them; and creditors be compelled to receive their notes in payment of debts.

2d. A replevin law for 3, 5, or 7 years.

And 3d. A commutation law, by which is understood a law to prevent the sale of property unless it should sell for three fourths of its value.

All of which I contend is unconstitutional, unjust, and of course impolitic. The first is monstrous in the extreme: not only rearing a system of aristocracy, powerful and dangerous, but a direct violation of that compact, which should be held sacred and inviolate by every free born American. Say, for a moment, that the bank of Kentucky is legislated into a suspension of specie payments; is legislated into a violation of the trust that has been reposed in her; and, for the fulfilment of which the state already stands pledged; is legislated into a refusal to pay her just and honest debts—in a word, and legitimately authorised to be guilty of fraud, by refusing to meet her engagements, when she has the means. In addition to all this—say that the institution shall have the power to emit paper to any amount. That the man who has parted with his substance, shall be compelled to receive it, in the lieu of money, or receive nothing—and you may then with truth say, that the government and people are transferred to bank directors, to be by seven of them wielded at pleasure, and that faith, confidence, virtue, liberty, with good old honesty itself, have sunk into oblivion, and a system established, that would disgrace the government of the most pitiful monarch legitimately enthroned. It may be said that the legislature should control the bank in her issues of notes. Would she regard any provision when any individual purposes were to be answered? Having the sanction of the legislature in violating every honest principle, she would not submit to be thus shackled, she could not be censured for a violation when supported by such numerous legitimate precedents.

To shew that the measure would be unconstitutional, need I call your attention to that provision, which emphatically says, "that nothing but gold or silver coin, shall be made a lawful tender in the payment of debts?" And will it by ar, be seriously contended, that if something also is not directly (yet indirectly and virtually) made a tender that the provision is not violated? What difference is it to me, that I never receive my debt—if I do not receive it in paper, and that paper's being a lawful tender? It would seem that the result would be the same; for the legislature might easily extend the time of replevy to ten, to twenty, or an hundred years, if I refuse to take paper; nay, go further, and say that no security shall be required. Something is meant by the Constitution in the provision referred to, and if I were to guess, it would be, an intention to guard against such a system of corruption as is now in embryo.

Would not "the obligation of contracts be impaired?" Every man who makes a contract regards as a most essential and important part thereof, the time of performance and it is really such. The obligatory part of every contract extends as well to the time, place, and manner of performance, as to the act to be performed. If, instead of enforcing the performance of such an obligation, the law substitutes a different time, place, manner, or act in lieu thereof, the obligation is itself impaired. The legislature so long as the constitution of the country is regarded, can have no right to say, that he that has contracted for land, shall take store goods; or he that has contracted for money shall take rags.

To the 2d plan, many of the same objections apply, and with equal force. I have understood that the existing laws at the time of making a contract, constitutes a part of that contract; and I have endeavored to shew that the time of performance is an essential part of every contract. By what power can the legislature extend it? From whence is it derived? Are they not on the contrary, expressly prohibited? and when the power is assumed, to what limit shall they go; at what point shall they be circumscribed? Precedents are sometimes dangerous. Our existing replevy law is very much to be deprecated; no good, I venture to say, has ever resulted from it: and if no other harm than that of affording a precedent, unconstitutional as it is—it should be repealed. It is hardly necessary in this day to repeat that no government was ever at a single blow overturned. The measure is impolitic; because thereby injustice will be done to the creditor, and the relief to the debtor will be very partial, if any—I mean ...

ed without an execution; thereby saving to the defendant 5 per cent. or more upon the amount.

The last plan, ever to my mind presented an absurdity. After public and general notice, of the time and place of sale, of which the whole community are advised, (for so our law presumes) that property will not sell for its entire value, (under a sale fairly made) seems to me to be a position untenable. The value of every thing is a relative one; and to a very material extent governed by the quantity of money (or its representative) that may be in circulation.—What greater value can be attached to a species of property, in a community, than it will command, when offered for sale to the whole of that community? It may have been worth more, because there may have been more money or its representative in circulation. It may be of less value because there may be less money. What is it now worth? So much as it will command. It should certainly be the duty of the legislature to guard the rights of the citizens, and prevent sacrifices of their property, so far as they have the power. Fraud and collusion between sellers and purchasers, have been the just subjects of her animadversion. I might here repeat the former questions, what right have the legislature to adopt the proposed measure? Are they not prohibited? It is in vain for it to be said, that the remedy and not the rights of the parties would be thereby affected. The common sense of every man when called into action is competent to judge upon the subject.

It may be true, that a state of oppression exists, unparalleled in the annals of this country—not to the extent, however, which is by a great many imagined. A partial number have been led away by their infatuation for speculation; the baneful effects of which, have unfortunately, to a certain extent, reached the people. But the people can be relieved; and can be relieved alone, by a patient course of industry; accompanied by a system of economy, which is most congenial with virtue; and which so nobly adorned the sons and daughters of our most glorious revolution. The task in the commencement will be an arduous one, yet time and habit will render it comfortable—agreeable. Unfortunately, there will be yet some to suffer. No government can be so organized as to prevent it.

The honest poor will be cherished in the affections and supported by the bounty of their fellow citizens. Though some are oppressed; though confidence between man and man has, to a certain extent been slumbering—yet that same feeling, which I know inhabits your own philantiropic bosom, (which ever dilates at the tale of woe, and which is ever warmed and animated in the cause of suffering humanity) although less acute, pervades the great mass of the community—None will want, so long as we have the same salubrious clime, and luxurious soil.

Let us then guard those sacred and invaluable rights, achieved with toil, with danger, with blood, with the death of many of our ancestors; and through them our high bequest from Heaven.—Those rights properly defined and marked out as they have been, when properly regarded, must endure forever. Let us not then lightly regard them; and let not matters of momentary policy, (dictated by philanthropy itself,) be substituted. I know you have viewed with great interest, legislative interposition upon other subjects, because constitutional provisions have been infringed. "The right of a citizen to bear arms in defence of himself," questioned—"the exclusion from office of those that have not been convicted of crimes or misdemeanors"—"the ancient mode of trial by jury" not "as heretofore"—separate and exclusive privileges granted to particular "associations"—"the obligation of contracts" impaired—and bank notes a legal tender in the payment of debts, present a spectacle in this country truly alarming. The legislature seem to be passing on with rapid strides to omnipotence; and if not arrested in their wild career, our constitution must in a very few years be thrown by, and disregarded. One matter of policy after another, outweighing its worth; one provision after another violated, until the whole shall become a mere dead letter; and exist only in song, or the recollections of those by whom it was framed.

It is by slow and secret inroads upon the constitution, or ancient usages of any country, that the government thereof can be overturned.

For myself, I have no interest other than that of the public good. None of the proposed measures, if adopted by the legislature, would injure or benefit me one cent. If I have an individual pecuniary interest, I do not know it.

SOCRATES.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Mercer county, Ky. Nov. 15, 1819.

TO MAJ. THOMAS C. HOWARD,

DEAR SIR—In looking over some files ...spapers, which chance the other ... in my way, I was pleased to ... enrolled as a member of ... This circumstance was ... when I call to my ...ions which you ...le and very ...n of the ...

the public good, the community have a right to expect, and will, no doubt, receive wholesome and durable Laws, for the regulation of society. Your exertions on this occasion, permit me to remark, will long be gratifying and thankfully remembered by every honest and independent republican. I may then flatter myself, that you will not be found more true in endeavouring to effect something like a regular and wholesome circulating medium.—I look to this as the most effectual way to disperse from among us, so much spurious and unwholesome trash. Shall I not have the pleasure of seeing you, with equal warmth and energy, displaying the same kind of decision in opposition to replevin laws, and laws providing or making property bring a certain amount.

Those are subjects which I am fond to call your attention to. I view them in their effect dangerous, and well calculated to sap the first prineiples of a virtuous Republic. If the country, in your judgement, really stands in need of some temporary relief, I would, as one, suggest the propriety of *suspending specie payments* of the Bank of Kentucky and her branches. This measure would authorise the Bank of Kentucky (to which institution we claim the right to look for every indulgence), to throw into circulation one and a half million of dollars—this amount would at once afford relief, and bring things to something like what they were some 12 or 18 months since. No member of the community in his proper element, could ask for better times. This measure would prevent that monster, which has been instrumental in producing this stagnation in society, from draining our country of her solid metal. This mamoth bank; this shaving machine, placed in the hands of a *Junto*, or a chosen few.—Which is used for the purpose of grinding and oppressing the poor. She would then be deprived of some of her wholesome food, to obtain which she seeks whom she may devour—and probably would cause her directory to pause and think how many of the best spirits of our country she has compelled to retire behind the scene, and weep for the fall. Should those objects be effected, and I trust they will be, we may safely anticipate better times.

On the heads of those who possess the ability in so eminent a degree, and who know the will of the people and obey it not, sin and iniquity will be revisited in a two fold sense on their heads.

Under the impression you will use your best endeavours to affect some of these useful and desirable objects, for the present, permit me to present my warmest respects. Yours respectfully,

C.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

INSTRUCTION.

To the People of Fayette County.

The general state of distress pervading the community, in relation to their financial concerns, calls aloud for legislative interposition. The people are requested to meet at the court house, on Saturday, the 4th of December next, for the purpose of instructing our senator and representatives in the next general assembly, to pass some law to protect property from sacrifice, and relieve the poor and distressed from the iron grasp of avarice. It is suspected that some of our representatives will be opposed to an interference; and without the people step forward, and in their majesty "*will* that it be done," the country will be reduced to a calamity, most awful. The corporate and individual monopolizers of the country, will be cherished, and the great mass of the people sink into wretchedness, want, and misery. As wealth begets power—when the whole shall be lodged in the hands of the few—farewell, a long farewell, to all our boasted liberties. Our fathers of the revolution toiled in vain—and we will have shewn to the world, that we are unworthy the glorious inheritance by them bequeathed.

Rights of the People.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Norvell & Cavins—It was not that I cared who did, or did not, dine with the president in Lexington, that I addressed you in the last Gazette. *That*, to me, was a perfect matter of indifference. But I addressed you because some blockheads have attempted to make it a *great sin* on the part of those, who, instead of paying fealty and homage, and making bows and congees to the Great Man, chose to dine *elsewhere*; and because the bare statement of the fact should have excited general laughter and derision, as it must now do, on a moment's reflection. Those who attach such importance to *man worship*, as to make it a sin to neglect it, are already prepared for the *substance* as well as the *forms* of monarchy. But it seems I have called the president a Golden Calf, as is stated in the last Monitor. That is not so; and cannot be fairly inferred from my words; and would only unfairly, by an equivocating quibbler, used to evasion and subterfuge. The object of the piece, was to censure those who were willing to make for themselves a Golden Calf, before which they were ready to bow down and worship. The thought is borrowed from the scriptures, and I consider it as applicable to all those of the present day, who are ready for man worship, as it was to the Jews of old. Civil, de-...tainment shewn to the president ...ave no objection ... and adula-

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at Washington Hall, on Friday, the 5th instant, Mr. Drayton, from the general commitee of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, appointed on the 1st inst. delivered in the following Report:

The Committee appointed on the 1st of this month, by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United Sates, convened in Philadelphia, respectfully Report:—

That after a laborious examination of documents, a patient attention to oral testimony connected with them, and a careful perusal of written statements, submitted to the committee by the President of the Bank of the United States, and some of the Directors of one of its Branches, which were elucidated where necessary, by verbal explanations, it appears, that the losses ascertained to have accrued, and which may be expected to accrue at the Branch in Baltimore, amount to about $1,700,000, estimating the stock of the Bank pledged in Baltimore to the parent bank, for the security of loans upon it, at $100 a share—In forming their judgment of the losses at Baltimore, little more was necessary for the committee than to collate the facts and to digest the evidence which was before them. After having done so, the conclusion above stated almost necessarily followed.

The consideration of the other losses which have been sustained by the institution, was involved in greater difficulty, nor can the committee decide upon them with the same degree of certainty as upon those which occurred at Baltimore. From many of the western branches no returns of losses have been received by the parent bank since June last. Subsequently to that period therefore, no information respecting the losses in those branches can be obtained through official channels, but when the committee reflect that many of the debts due to the institution were contracted when lands and produce, which have since depreciated, were at enormous prices, and when speculation was very prevalent—and when they combine these facts with the commercial and monied situation of the country and give the weight which is due to respectable communications made by gentlemen examined before them, they are convinced that the ascertained and probable losses in the parent bank, in the western, and in all the other branches, will fall little, if at all short of $1,300,000. These two sums make together $3,000,000, from which, deducting $1,100,000, the balance of profit and loss of the bank to the first of July, 1819, the remainder will be $1,9000,000, which ought, therefore, to be regarded as constituting a deduction, *pro tanto*, from the capital in July last, when it was expected that a dividend would have been among the stockholders. The profit of the bank since that period, added to what upon a fair and moderate calculation will be received by July next, will then be more than sufficient to replace its losses. Under these circumstances, the committee would not think themselves justified in holding out to the stockholders the prospect of a dividend before the first of January, 1821. Without some extraordinary calamity, the condition of the institution must then be such as to render its stock valuable and productive.

As the enormous loss at Baltimore has created excitements and apprehension in the public mind, the committee deem it proper to state the causes which contributed largely towards swelling its amount. These causes are—

1t. The practice of permitting certain individuals to over draw.

2d Discounts granted by officers of that branch without the knowledge of the Board of Directors.

3d. Granting discounts upon stock for amount above its par value, without authority.

The committee beg leave to express their opinion, that the interests of the institution would be materially promoted, by alterations being made in the charter, so that every share should be entitled to one vote in elections for directors, that no votes should be receivable, at any meeting of the stockholders, upon stock pledged to the bank as a security for monies loaned, and by striking out of the 2d and 19th fundamental articles of the 11th section of the charter the words 'and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four in succession,' by which the same directors might be eligible for a longer period of time than is allowed by the existing law, although the same proportion of them would be obliged to vacate their seats. The committee likewise recommend, that the president and directors of the institution should be requested to apply to Congress to enact a law subjecting to criminal punishment any cashier or subordinate officer guilty of fraudulent conduct towards the bank or any of its branches, at the same time not interfering with the civil remedies against such delinquents.

The committee crave leave further to submit, that, in their judgment, no cashier or subordinate officer of the bank or its branches ought to be permitted to speculate upon or to traffic in the stock; and as a great many persons have placed their all in the Bank of the United States, the committee suggest, that the directors upon the application of such individuals should grant to them loans upon their shares, to such an amount and upon such conditions as the Directors may think proper; and, after mature deliberation, the committee strongly recommend as expedient, that the number of the offices of Discount and Deposit established in the several sections of the Union, should be gradually diminished whenever it shall be deemed beficial to the institution; and the committee are of opinion, that it would be important to the community that a large number of five and ten dollar bills should be in circulation, more especially as, by a rule of the board of Directors, notes of the smaller denomination are to be every where receivable from whatever offices they may be issued, and as the multifarious duties of the President and Cashier render it almost impossible for them to execute such bills in sufficient quantities to meet the public exigencies, it would therefore be desirable that the assistant cashier, together with some confidential person appointed by the Board, should be authorised by law to sign such notes.

The committee, in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, have heard the current reports and opinions which have so generally been expressed respecting the cost of the building intended for the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, and the injuries, which have been sustained by the state or local banks from oppressive demands for specie made upon them by the parent bank and its offices. As these reports and opinions are founded in error, the committee from official documents will represent the facts as they really are.

The land upon which the bank is to be erected, was purchased in May 1818 for 157,000 dollars. According to the contracts which have been entered into, and the estimate of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, the building when finished will not cost more thrn 125,000 dollars.

In the city of Philadelphia, the local Banks have received from the parent bank 1,150,972 dollars in specie, more than they have been poesessed of, exhibit the specie transactions between the bank of the United States and its offices and the local banks of the institution in the city show, that the balances due by it to the local banks amount to 941.000 dollars, manifesting that the large sum of 1,561,658 dollars remains due to the Instititution, for which it is entitled to demand specie, but which it has forborne to do, although, in order to support the credit of the country, it has purchased great quantities of specie at a considerable expense.

As the degree of confidence which will be, and which ought to be, annexed to the prospects held out in this report relative to the future productiveness of the stock, must not a little depend upon the opinions entertained of the administration of the parent bank, the committee deem it a part of their duty, to give publicity to their sentiments upon this subject. From the time of their appointment, until this report was prepared, although they sat usually from an early hour in the morning until a late hour in the evening, with the exception of intervals allowed for dinner; although, during their sittings, they were very often obliged to apply to the president of the bank for information they always found him present, always ready, at all hours, to comply with their wishes, and always, when applied to, communicating to them statements, facts and explanations, with unreserved openness, with honorable candor, and with luminous perspicuity.

From his conduct upon this occasion, from the means of judging of his official conduct afforded in the course of this investigation, as well as from opportunities of knowing him, enjoyed by many of the members of the committee, both in his private life and in his public career, they speak from the conviction of truth, when they declare that they believe in their consciences, that his administration has been, and will continue to be firm and temperate, wise and conciliating; that he will pursue the sound interests of the institution, divested of fear, favor or affection, and if ever he be chargeable with any errors of the head, from which the most enlightened possess no charter of exemption, that he will never be guilty of any errors of the heart.

WILLIAM DRAYTON, Ch'm.
Bank of the United States,
Philadelphia, 5th Nov. 1819.

Ordered, that the said Report be accepted by this meeting.

Ordered, That the same be made public under the directions of the Secretary.

[Extract from the Minutes.]
JOSEPH GALES, Jun. Sec'ry.

The Legislature of Vermont, convened at Montpelier on the 14th inst. Governor Galusha was re-elected by a majority of nearly 10,000. In his speech at the opening of the Assembly, he announced his intention of retiring from public life, on the expiration of the year for which he is now elected.

THE KENTNCKY OPINION.

The case decided in the Fayette Circuit Court of Kentucky, the *Bank of the United States* vs. *Joshua Norvell*, has excited considerable attention, and some writers have regarded it as a mark of state hostility to the National Bank. But we have not viewed it in that light. Judge Mills, we think, is well supported by *law* in his decision.

The case has been published at full length in this Gazette, and the reader may recollect that the opinion of the Kentucky court was founded upon a distinction taken between *promissory notes* and *bills of exchange*.

By the act of its incorporation, the bank of the United States may deal in Bills of Exchange; but the charter is silent as to mere promissory notes.—The celebrated British judge Holt, it is well known among lawyers, was of opinion, "that no action could be maintained on a promissory note, *as an instrument*, but that it was only to be considered as evidence of a debt." And it was not until the 3d and 4th of Anne, c. 9, made perpetual by 7th Anne, c. 25, 1, 3, that promissory notes, even in England, obtained the same character as inland bills of exchange. But this statute of Anne is not supposed to extend even to Scotland.

By a law of Kentucky, of the 10th of February 1798, concerning the assignment of promissory notes, the defendent, on trial, is allowed all discounts he can prove; which brings those notes completely within judge Holt's definition, to wit: that they are only evidences of debt; liable to be contested, as to the amount due, at any time before payment. Of course, the *negotiability* of promissory notes, which is the essential characteristic of a bill of exchange, is thus taken away in the state of Kentucky.

The cure for the Bank of the United States, in this predicament, is an act of congress bringing all sorts of promissory notes within the meaning, as they are clearly within the reason, of that part of its charter which relates to bills of exchange; or the bank may, by a rule of its own, refuse to deal in promissory notes, which by the laws of any of the states, are not strictly bills of exchange. It is an affair that may be adjusted with very little difficulty.

[*Wash. City Gazette.*

Forign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3.

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Captain Bassett, of the brig Mary, who arrived this morning in 18 days from Maracaibo, informs, that when he sailed it was said that the patriot forces were within 85 miles of that city, and were rapidly advancing. There were no troops to protect the city. Captain Bassett also mentions that Fustic was scarce at that port, and was selling at $10 per ton, exclusive of charges.

Extract of a letter written at sea, in lat. 49, lon. 7, dated September 18, 1819, to a gentleman in this city.

"I passed St. Helena on the 25th of July, and was boarded by an officer of a man of war cruizing off there, who informed me that *Bonaparte* was well, but continued sulky; and that he had not left his room for the last two years.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London dates, eight days later than those received yesterday by the Dublin Packet, are furnished by the arrival of the packet ship courier, captain Bowne, in 31 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, we have received from our London correspondent, London papers to the 29th of September; Lloyd's List to the 28th; and the General Shipping and Commercial Lists to the 25th. We are also favored with Liverpool papers and commercial letters to the 1st October Extracts from the whole will be found below.

Prince Blucher, whose dangerous illness was mentioned in our summary of yesterday, died at Breslaw, on the 12th of September, in the 77th year of his age.

The present situation of England appears to be extremely perturbed and hazardous. The Radicals are unremitted in their efforts to spread a spirit of disquietude throughout the country; and it is said that, in Carlisle, there are more than two thousand of the party who are drilling and preparing themselves for a state of civil war. It is mentioned that, at a meeting of the Common Hall in London on the 29th of September, convened for the purpose of electing a mayor for the ensuing year, much disorder and confusion prevailed. The celebrated Hunt was present, and took a conspicuous part in the disturbance of the day. The lord mayor and the aldermen and civil officers were driven from their seats, and his lordship retired from the meeting through a private door of the building. No election had taken place, nor was the disorder of the meeting terminated, when the evening papers of the day were published.

The Yellow Fever it is said has extended to the shipping at Cadiz, and had caused a further delay of the sailing of the Grand Expedition for South America. In the Isle of Leon, there died of the fever, from the 1st to the 20th of August, 105 persons; 392 recovered, and 723 were newly attacked. From the 20th, the day on which all communications with the island were subjected to regulations, to the 31st, 345 persons died, 653 recovered, and the number of the sick had amounted to 1,313.

A Paris paper of the 24th of September, announces the elevation of the duke de San Fernando to the office of Prime Minister of Spain, and remarks that this measure "is so far important, as it is known that his sentiments, with regard to the cession of the Floridas, are favorable to the cession of the Floridas, are favorable to the ratification of the treaty. He is said to have considerable influence over the mind of his sovereign." The same paper mentions, that the new queen of Spain arrived at Lyons on the evening of the 16th, with a suite of seven carriages. Her majesty on the 17th, received the authorities, and on the following day resumed her journey. This Princess is well acquainted with the German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages.

Very serious disturbances occuared at Copenhagen early in September. The windows of many houses, and especially of those inhabited by Jews, were broken, and it became necessary for the military to fire on the mob. Eighty of the rioters were arrested. On the 14th, the public tranquility was in a great measure restored. Military patroles were, however, still stationed in the principal streets.

BERLIN, SEPT. 18.

On the 14th, in the evening, the news which we had for some time dreaded, arrived here, that Field Marshal Prince Blucher, of Wahlstadt, terminated his glorious life on the 12th of this month, at 10 o'clock in the evening, at his seat of Kriblowitz, in Silesia. His majesty the king received this sad news by a report from the aid-de-camp of the prince, Colonel Count Von Nostitz, and also by a verbal communication from Captain Von Rudorf, the second aid-de-camp.—His majesty immediately gave orders that the army should put on mourning for eight days, and despatched Count Blucher, of Wahlstadt, the Prince's grandson, with a most gracious letter of condolence to the Dowager Princess.

Our readers will be glad to hear some account of the last days of the prince's life. On the 5th his Majesty sent from Breslaw his aid-de-camp, Major Gen. Von Witzleben, to him. The prince was very weak, but in full possession of his mental faculties. He desired Gen. Witzleben to thank his majesty for all the favors he had conferred on him, to recommend his wife to his majesty's kindness, and to beg that he might be buried without ostentation in the open country, in a field on the road between Kriblowitz and Kunst, on a spot which he described, under three lime trees.—On the observation of the general that he need not think his death so near, as the physician by no means considered his case as desperate, he said, "I know that I shall die, for I feel it better than the physicians can judge of my situation. I die without reluctance, for I am now of no further use. Tell the king that I have lived and shall die faithful to him." He gave the general his hand to take leave. The next day his majesty, accompanied by Prince Charles, paid him a visit; at first he was in a kind of lethargy, and did not notice what was passing, but afterwards he knew the king. His majesty, among other expressions of regard, said to him "You may be assured that no one takes more interest in your welfare than I do. I know what the country and myself owe to you—do not give up the hope of recovery; follow the advice of your physicians, and take the remedies that are offered you." [The prince had latterly omitted to do this.] He thanked his majesty, and recommended the princess to him.

In the last few days he was without pain, but his strength greatly declined, and he was quite unable to speak. The body is embalmed, and placed for the present in the church of Kriblowitz.—He was born, as far as we can learn from former accounts, on the 16th December, 1742; and has, therefore, lived 76 years, 8 months, and 25 days. He had been 45 years in the army. His martial glory fills the world—

Mortuum dicas cave qui relictis,
Ire plus ultra voluit Stativis,
Emori nescit domuit ferumqui
Nappolconta.

FROM ENGLAND.

By another arrival from Liverpool, we are enabled to lay before our readers to day, accounts up to the first of October. The English papers are principally occupied with *Reform Meetings* throughout the country. The Courier, of the 29th of September, contains the proceedings, down to 3 o'clock on that day, of a common hall, for the election of Lord Mayor; and a more violent and stormy meeting, we do not recollect ever to have read or heard of. Hunt and Hone were present, and were loudly cheered by the populace. There was a dreadful struggle between the parties to occupy the hustings. When the lord mayor advanced to the front, to make his obeisance, it was quite impossible to describe the uproar which assailed his ears from all quarters: "Fire!" "murder!" formed but a part of the ejaculations that resounded throughout the hall. It would be impossible, says the Courier, to give an adequate description of the scene. The front of the hustings was scaled—the seats of the lord mayor, aldermen and civic officers were usurped, and every thing like a decent respect for that corporate body was abandoned; a sort of brutal triumph over that institution which had hitherto been considered sacred, prevailed, and in this state things remained when our reporter left the hall at half past two.

South America.

Further particulars of the recent success of the Patriots.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following letter from a very intelligent source, dated

TRINIDAD, Oct. 1, 1819.

I have the happiness now to enclose to you the bulletins No. 3, 4 and 5, from the army of General Bolivar, in New Grenada, by which you will find that he has beaten and taken prisoners the whole of the Spanish forces opposed to him in these highly important provinces, by which the emancipation of the new world is insured beyond a doubt. The general says he has found upwards of one million of money in the mint, and that the property of the government and individuals connected therewith is enormous. Some accounts state the treasury at 33,000,000. The stores are filled with every requisite to equip a large army, and no doubt, Bolivar will quicken his march upon Venezuela after putting things in order in the provinces. The plan for the ensuing campaign is to unite all the troops and make a dash upon Morillo, who it is said, is in Venezuela, bewildered. It is computed, that the patriot forces will exceed 12,000 men, exclusive of any troops that Bolivar may bring down with him. English's British legion are in our neighborhood, at Matumi, and by letters of the 16th inst. from Margaretta, I learn that nearly 1000 men of Devereux's expedition had arrived there, but in consequence of Brion having allowed his squadron to disperse to cruize, the Spanish fleet had made their appearance and were actually blockading the island, in order to intercept the troops expected from Ireland. The admiral sent me a flechera to advise me of this circumstance, and I immediately sent a fast sailing vessel to cruize between this and Tobago, to suppress all vessels coming that way and to order them into the Gulph to join the British troops in Matumi—and I trust we shall be in time to save many of them from falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Angostura, to his friend in Baltimore dated Angostura, Sept. 20, 1819.

"We were yesterday gratified with bulletins from our army, dated at Santa Fe, the capital of New Grenada. I enclose you the one issued immediately after the battle that led to this glorious result. You will see that our friend Johnson* was wounded. The English corps is reduced to about 90 men. These intrepid fellows have effected a great deal, as is acknowledged in the 20th bulletin. Our troops found between five and six hundred thousand dollars in the mint; and general Bolivar writes to the vice-president, Dr. Zea, that he had, on the 15th of August, more than a million of dollars in his possession. I sail for New York next week."

This intelligence is important, as it is direct and official. The rumor of a change in the political circle at Angostura, which lately reached us, whether true or false, is of little consequence. *The congress governs*, and the revolution will be complete. One of the finest regions of all the earth will be opened to political and commercial relations with us.

*An Irish officer of great promise. The auxiliaries go under the term of English, though the majority are Irish and Scotch, &c. This body consisted of about 400 or 420 men, at the beginning of the campaign.—*Patriot.*

SPANISH INQUISITION.

Extract of a letter, dated Valencia, Sept. 2.

"Words are wanting to express my feelings and to convey to you an idea of the scenes of horror and blood represented in this ill fated city. My pen leaps from my hand when I attempt to describe to you the horrid and excruciating torments which Elio has imposed on 119 persons, of all classes, ages, sexes and conditions, he himself being present at the greatest part of these abominable punishments, in order that by his captious and designing questions he might be able to read from them the secret of a revolution, which he imagined would take place in Valencia. Some have had their arms and legs dislocated with irons of a new invention; others have been pressed down with heavy weights, placed on their breast and belly; others have had their nails plucked out one by one, in order to prolong their sufferings. Even a lady, lately delivered of twins, has been separated from her family, and cast into one of the most dismal dungeons of the Holy Office, merely because information against her was lodged by a wicked character, who declared that she knew a great deal respecting the imaginary revolution. Elio himself went to the Inquisition to interrogate her, and she was exposed to a species of disgraceful torture, of which, even in this country we have no example. She was bound by the legs and arms with harsh ropes on an uneven cradle of iron, and finding that in this painful attitude she did not give declarations conformably to the questions proposed to her, scalding water was poured on her naked limbs. This unfortunate heroine expired amidst the greatest agonies, frantic with the remembrance of her twin children, only twenty-one days old. She was one of the heroines of Valencia against the attack of Marshal Moncey. This scene has been divulged by one of the dependants on the Induisition, less inhuman than the rest, and the weeping relative of this female martyr to freedom are now deploring her loss. So great has been the horror and fury excited in the whole of Valencia by this painful affair, that it is visible on the countenance of every individual."

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence a new quarter on THIS DAY, 26th inst.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac, at his Ball Room, or at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn

Cotillion Parties,

Will take place every *SATURDAY EVENING*, where the ladies are respectfully invited. Gentlemen are requested to procure tickets of admittance from Mr. Deverin, or J. Darrac, as none will be admitted without.

Nov. 26, 1819——48-6t

Last and Boot Tree Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public at large, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in Lexington, Ky. on Main Cross-street, 3 doors above Mr. Yeiser's Currying Shop where he intends keeping a constant supply of LASTS and BOOT TREES, which may be had low for Cash.

DAVID WEIGART.

Lexington, Nov 25, 1819—48-2t

AUCTION.

On Monday next, November 29th, WILL BE SOLD

By Shreve & Combs,

10 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
CHESTS Young Hyson TEA,
10 Bags best Java COFFEE,
10 Crates QUEENSWARE, assorted
20 Boxes Spanish Cigars
10 ditto Prunes
8 Boxes Turpentine Soap
1 bll. 4th Proof Brandy,
3 Barrls Domestic Gin
2 ditto 4th Proof ditto
1 ditto Madeira Wine,
5 doz. Morocco Skins, assorted colours
1 box Cotton Cards,
2 Kegs Scotch Snuff,
4 dozen Bottles Rappee ditto
1 Set India China—fruit complete,
20 pieces Long Lawn
5000 best Oil Quills,
1-2 dozen copies of Perry's victory on Erie, in Gilt Frames, with Glass

The above articles will be sold principally for Cash in hand. Terms made known in bills of the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Nov. 26.

200 Fat HOGS.

ABOUT 200 prime FAT HOGS are for sale at the Lexington Steam Mill this fall, 100 of the best of which will be offered at public sale (in convenient Lots,) on the 1st day of DECEMBER, for approved Notes at 60 days credit.

JACOB M'CONATHY.

Nov. 9th, 1819.—1t

10,000 lbs. IRON,

1500 lbs. WOOL, in fleece,
A small invoice of GOODS,
PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c.

To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; payment made secure

A NUMBER OF

NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired the ensuing year.

WILL. S. DALLAM.

Nov. 25.—48tf2*

MR. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Sir Take Notice,

I SHALL attend the house of William Dodson, in the town of Cincinnati, on the 25th 27th and 28th days of December, 1819. to take the depositions of William Dodson and Mrs. ——— Dickey, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you defendant.

CAROLINE HOFFMAN.

November 25th, 1819—48*4t

Mrs. E. Jones,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has hitherto received from her friends and the public in general, informs them that she has recommenced her SCHOOL in the frame house on Limestone-street, formerly occupied by Joseph Postlethwait; where she hopes, by her attention, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

November 25th, 1819—48 2* 1

100 Dollars Reward,

BROKE AWAY from the subscriber, about four miles from Lexington, on the 24th instant,

A Negro Man named Daniel,

Who had been run away for some time, and was caught in Bourbon county, about four miles to the right of Millersburgh, where he hired himself out, under a forged pass in the name of Mr. Rollins of Lexington, and called himself Levi, but no doubt he will change his name and obtain another pass. He is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, square built, his weight about 2 0lbs. and uncommonly black, has large white eyes, with a down look, and remarkable white teeth. He is about 26 years of age. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state or 50 dollars if taken in the state, and confined in any jail, so that I get him again. LABAN SEARCE.

Woodford county, Nov. 25 1819

Jessamine county, Sct.

TAKEN UP by William Scott, Jr. living on the waters of Clear creek, one SORREL STUD HORSE, supposed to be 3 years old, with a long star in his forehead, right hind foot white, no brands perceivable, short switch tail, 13 1-2 hands high, well broke to ride—Appraised to $15 before me a justice of the peace for said county, this 3d day of September, 1819.

JOEL TURNHAM, j.p.j.c.

43*

M. J NOUVEL,

OFFERS for Sale, very CHEAP for CASH, at his Store on Main-street, opposite the Old Market place, a general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

CONSISTING OF

London Superfine and Common CLOTHS,
Do. do. CASSIMERES,
Domestic Cassinett,
Velvet Cord and Velveteen,
Kersy, Moleskin, and Fearnaught Coatings,
Peliesse Cloths,
Rose, Point, and Stripe Blankets,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rombazettes, assorted colours,
Men's and Women's worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hosiery,
English black and white ribbed Half Hose,
Worsted Shirts and Drawers,
Toilenette and Swansdown Vestings,
Irish Linens and Diapers,
Bed Ticking and Sheeting,
Black Silk Vesting,
Black Silk and Bandana Handkerchiefs,
4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Merino Shawls, assorted colours.
Three cornered do do
Fancy Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Damask and printed Shawls,
Plain, Damask Canton Crapes,
Elegant Thread Laces and Edgings,
Merino and Plush Trimming,
Plain and changeable Silks,
Italian Crapes,
Book, Mull and Leno Muslins,
Cambric and Figured do
Knotted and Mersailles Counterpanes,
Beaver, Silk and Kid Gloves.
Prunella Morocco Shoes,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Steam Loom and Cotton Shirting,
Domestic Plaid and Stripes.

ALSO—

2000 pounds green Coffee,

25 Boxes fresh MUSCATEL RAISINS,
50 Canisters 2lbs. each, of GUN-POWDER IMPERAL TEA, put up for family use and warranted to be equal, if not superior to any ever imported into this place.

And, as usual, a general assortment of the best

WINES and LIQUORS,

By the Barrel, Quart or Gallon.

Lexington, Nov. 1819——47-6t

ALMANACKS,

For Sale at the GAZETTE OFF

Original Poetry.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

To Miss J. R. A.

Who resides at present about 50 miles from Lexington, and who presented the author a lock of hair.

Saw ye those locks of auburn hair,
That down the graceful shoulders flow,
Of J****, fairest of the fair,
And wanton on her neck of snow?

Of these her taper fingers wove,
A mystic chain, with plastic art,
To bind in softest links of love,
This willing slave, my beating heart.

"O that it were of purest gold,"
Smiling she said, "for ah in vain,
"Thy wand'ring soul I strive to hold
"A captive in this fragile chain!"

But J****, from the happy hour
That love around the heart-strings twin'd,
His silken bonds, with wily pow'r,
A single hair will chain the mind.

More firm my soul is knit to thine,
By the mere magick of thine eye,
Than if thou hadst Jove's chain divine,*
That binds the ocean, earth and sky.

C——Y LAD.

*Homer, book 8——
'Let down our golden, everlasting chain,
'Whose strong embrace holds heav'n and earth and maine.'

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC.

*The way to wealth, as clearly shown in the Preface of an old Pennsylvania Almanac, entitled, Poor Richard Improved**.

COURTEOUS READER,

I have heard, that nothing gives an author so great pleasure, as to find his works respectfully quoted by others.—Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately, where a great number of people were collected, at an auction of merchant's goods. The hour of the sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain clean old man, with white locks, 'Pray Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?' Father Abraham stood up, and replied, 'If you would have my advise, I will give it to you in short, "for a word to the wise is enough," as Poor Richard says.' They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

'Friends,' says he, 'the taxes are indeed, very heavy, and, if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; "God helps them that helps themselves," as poor Richard says.

'I. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more; sloth, by bringing on diseases, abundantly shortens life. "Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright, as poor Richard says. "But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of," as poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep? forgetting, that "the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave," as poor Richard says.

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be," as poor Richard says, "the greatest prodigality;" since, as he elsewhere tells us, "lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough:" let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. "Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night: while laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let that not drive thee; and early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," as poor Richard says.

* Dr. Franklin for many years published the Pennsylvania Almanac, called *Poor Richard (Saunders,)* and furnished it with various sentences and proverbs, which had principal relation to the topics of "industry, attention to one's own business, and frugality." The whole or chief of these sentences and proverbs, he at last collected and digested in the above general preface, which were read with much avidity and profit; and perhaps tended more to the formation of a national character in America, than any other cause.

CURIOUS ANIMAL.

Christian County Kentucky, Sct.

Personally appeared before me; a Justice of the Peace for said county [illegible] *Ailsworth*, a citizen of the a[illegible]ounty and made oath to th[illegible]ment:

"On Monday the 1st of November, in the evening as I was hunting in a grove, I discovered something moving from me; at first I thought it was a *Ghost* and was very much frightened for some minutes, but recovering a little, I fired my rifle at it, and it immediately, disappeared. It appeared to be between 5 and 6 feet high, had a head similar to that of a Babboon, two legs as large as a wine pipe, and about nine inches around the waist, his fore shoulders like a human, but on his breast the white hairs appeared as if they were starched and to be about nine inches long. From the description I have had of the *Dandies* I am certain it was one of these *varmunts*.

And further the deponent saith not.

(Signed) SAMUEL AILSWORTH.

Sworn to before me this the second day of November 1819.

JOHN FRENZ, J. P.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAW from the subscriber, living 5 miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road, a NEGRO MAN, named BAZIL. About 25 or 26 years old, about 6 feet high and not very slender made, as black as negroes generally are, of mild countenance and speech. It is impossible to say precisely what time he left Lexington, as he had been hired out some time; but the presumption is, on or about the 20th of October. He wore away a dark coloured great coat lined with red flannel, and a blue close coat; but can describe his clothing no farther, as he may no doubt change all, and attempt to pass as a free man. I have strong suspicions, that under a pass issued or given to a negro man, who obtains his passes from the Clerk of the Fayette County Court, under a deed of emancipation from James M'Cleary to certain Negroes which have yet an undetermined suit with the heirs of said McCleary to obtain their freedom, has been obtained by the said Negro. There are circumstances to induce a belief that he rode away a sorrel mare, the property of Mr. Wm. T. Bryant, and that he took with him a pair of horseman's pistols, the property of capt. Jas. Kay. The above reward will be paid on his being taken and confined in jail so that I get him if out of the state, if taken within the state, a reward of 25 Dollars, and reasonable charges in either case if brought home.

GEO. BERRY, Adm'r. of
John Pettit, deceased.

Lexington, Nov. 11, 1819—46*3t

For Sale or to Hire,
A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years; but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, sobriety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's reason for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office.

August 5, 1819—32-tf

For Sale or to Rent,
A COTTON FACTORY,
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT: September Term, 1819.

Henry Weir, Complainant,
Against
James Garrison, and Juliann Garrison his wife, and the Sanders Manufacturing Company, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, James Garrison, and Juliann his wife, are no inhabitats of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, James Garrison and wife, do appear here on or before the 1st day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Teste,

46-2m THOMAS BODLEY, c.f.c.c.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber living 7 miles from Lexington, Kentucky, on Cane Run, about the middle of June last,

A Dark Bay Mare,

Two years old last spring, about 5 feet two inches high, her ears uncommonly large, large head, a little rounding, heavy limbs, docked, has the appearance of making an uncommon large mare, sluggish in her moving, very bad on fences, had on a yoke when she went away, was put to a horse last spring and may be with foal. If strayed a reward of Ten Dollars will be given on the delivery of the mare. If stolen, Twenty Dollars will be given for the mare, or any information leading to a discovery so that I get her, and all reasonable charges paid, and Twenty Dollars for the thief. It is expected she will be traded off as she was not broke.

MOSES RANDOLPH.

Oct. 22, 1819.—43-3t

Information Wanted.

IN September 1817, Major Jon Williams, who occasionally acts as a Baptist preacher, moved from Martin county, North Carolina, to the Western country, where to is not known. WM. A. WILLIAMS, an only son, who was thought to have died at sea, but has recently returned to the United States, after a long confinement in the dungeons of Spain, is anxious to find out his residence, and takes this method to apprize him of his existence, and that he is now at the house of Mr. Claiborne Goodman, about 14 miles from Nashville, where he will remain for a while in hopes of hearing from his father.

Sept. 12.

Printers in the Western states will serve the cause of humanity, and oblige a young man who served in the last war in its navy, by inserting once or twice the above article.

Wanted,

A MILLER who is well acquainted with Manufacturing Flour, to whom a generous price will be given, if well recommended

Enquire of the Printers.

Oct. 15—42tf

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS,	NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,	BLANKETS,
CASSINETS,	HARD-WARE,
SATTINETS,	NAILS *of every description, &c. &c.*
KERSEYS,	

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,
AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorised to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-14t

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him. Aug. 20—34tf

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
Which they offer at a very reduced price.

Jan. 1, 1819—tf

Eagle Powder Mills,

3½ *MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON, ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,*
William Roman & Telford, Trotter & Co.
UNDER THE FIRM OF
Roman, Trotter & Co.
Manufacture GUN-POWDER,

Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & Co.

Lexington, K. May 5, 1819.—tf

The above to be published in the Frederickstown, Chillicothe, the Inquisitor, Cincinnati; the Public Advertiser, Louisville; the Sun, Vincennes; the Clarion, Nashville; the Enquirer, St. Louis; the Eagle, Maysville, two months, and their bills to be forwarded to R. T. & Co.

SALT.

THE Subscribers have Just Received,
A quantity of Salt,

For sale at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHARTT.

August 12, 1819.——33tf

Old Brewery
Of Lexington, Re-opened.

JOHN M'MAHON, & Co.

ARE fitting up the above well known establishment, formerly occupied by John Coleman. They look to the public, if they are found to merit it, for a remuneration of the great expense attending their undertaking.

WANTED A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BARLEY,
For wich Cash will be paid.

ALSO, TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN who understands the Coopering Busines.

JOHN M'MAHON & Co.

Lex. Sept. 23, 1819——39tf

E. Warfield,
Will give the highest price for
BARLEY,
At his Store in Lexington.

Oct. 15th, 1819——42tf.

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in *CASH* for *HEMP*, delivered at said Walk, where *BALE ROPE, CABLES* and *TARRED ROPE*, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of *TAR*.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—tf

For Sale or Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A large New 2 Story Brick House,

SITUATED at the corner of Market and Mechanick streets, near the University. This building is well situated, and calculated for a boarding house, having 7 rooms above the seller, with 3 in the seller. If sold a great bargain will be given, and if rented, it will be rented low. For terms apply to Bushrod Boswell, or to the subscriber.

JOHN STARKS.

October 15th, 1819—41-tf

Woodford County, Sct.

TAKEN UP by John Graves, of said county, living near Clear creek Meeting-house, a SORREL HORSE, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, about 14½ hands high, a pair of old shoes on before; blaze face, and roached, some saddle spots, no brands perceivable—appraised to 25 dollars before me this 7th day of June, 1819.

N. B. A little lame behind.

J. DAVIDSON, J. P.

A copy. Teste.

JOHN M'KINNEY, Jr. c. w. c.

Replevin Bonds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles OF this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.

Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30tf

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819—tf

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, Kentucky District. } sct.

November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts.
against
John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.

IN CHANCERY.

I, JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.

JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *J. P. Schatzell*, or the late Firm of *J. P. Schatzell & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement. *J. P. SCHATZELL.*

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.—tf

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

State of Kentucky,
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT: September Term, 1819.

Elkenah Rentley, Complainant,
Against
Samuel L. Wells, George Boswell and James B. Collins, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Samuel L. Wells, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Samuel L. Wells, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Att.

45 THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky,
Fayette Circuit, Sct.
August Special Term, 1819.

Thomas H. Pindell, *Complainant*,
Against
Samuel Long, and David Hill, *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Hill, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant, David Hill, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A Copy. Attest, TH: BODLEY, c.f.c.c.

Sept.—38

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leary,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819.—39-tf

Wanted,

ON hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman acquainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office. July 9.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw
BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 181 23tf

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER
WATCHES,

For sale at Philadelphia prices.

BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

Lexington, May 10, 1819—20tf

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDERING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley.

Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

BENJ. LOTSPEICH.

May 4th, 1819——19tf

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the *Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington*, in books, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks May 29—tf

For Sale,
TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

CONTAINING 4015¾ acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived directfrom Gen. Clark; the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
Philadelphia.

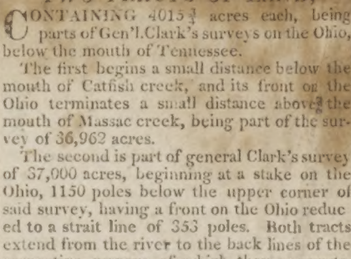
Jan. 1, 1819—tf—[ch.T.E.B.&Co.]

Thomas Essex & Co.
BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.

March 19—12tf



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at

The Lexington New Brewery.

Enquiry may be made of Dr. Elisha Warfield or Mr. John Brand.

October 1.—40tf

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal agreeably to law, of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in December next and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale,

Townships No. 9 to 10, in range 5.
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, in range 6
9, 10, 11, 12, in do 7
9, 10, 11, 12, in do 8

except such lands as have been or shall be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered or sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of August, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of December next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

August 28—38 t Dec. 1

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 9—8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next. 17-37t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the second Monday in January next, and shall continue open three weeks, during which time shall be offered for sale—

Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, in range 5
6, 7, 19, 20, & 12, in do. 6
17 and 19 in do. 7
17 and 18 in do. 8
17, 18, 19, and 20, in do. 9
21 and 22 in do. 1[illegible]
21 in do. 1[illegible]
18 in do. 1[illegible]
part of townp. 17 in do. 1[illegible]

except such lands as have been, or shall be reserved by law for the support of Schools or for other purposes: there shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 28th day of September, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the 7th of January next, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment. 42

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE SPEECH
OF
JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.
ON THE SUBJECT OF
Banks and Banking.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Maxwell, deceased, are earnestly requested to make payment, and all having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated as the law directs, for payment to

JOHN MAXWELL, Jr.
JAMES LEMON,
LUTHER STEPHEES, } Ex'rs.

Oct. 28, 1819——44-3t